

L. B. Campbell.
This gentleman, member of Congress from this State, and who, it will be recollected, was one of those who came home from the Convention, that nominated Gen. Taylor, dissatisfied and refused to support him, has addressed a letter to Mr. Tilden, going over the whole ground of the opposition to the nomination by dissatisfied Whigs, and the conduct of Gen. Taylor as president, and, like an honest man, acknowledges his error in opposing his election, and like a good Whig, thinks the great interests of the Union can be best subserved by extending to Gen. Taylor a united support.

Never before has there been a President of these United States who has more nearly conformed his actions to the views expressed previous to his election; never one whose views and official action more nearly corresponded to the honest purposes of the great body of the people. This is a truth that is daily being better understood throughout the country. A few mere politicians, whose rule of conduct is marked out in the secret caucus, have spared no pains to prejudice the people against him, but the opinions and wishes of these gambling politicians are but little heeded. All that the friends of Gen. Taylor ask is, that his official actions may be watched, with a disposition to judge with honesty and candor, and so long as his actions and purposes shall appear to be conducive to the welfare of the country, so long he may receive a cordial support and no longer.

The Crops.
Our farmers are now in the midst of the wheat harvest. Although some fields contain a great deal of chaff, yet it is thought, considering there was considerable more sown last fall than ever before, that the yield will be larger than the previous year in Gallia county.—The berry, never was better. The corn crop which, with a cold, wet spring, succeeded by a dry June, was looking sorry enough, is rapidly coming forward since the late showers.

Attempted Suicide of Gonsalve Montesquieu.—We learn from the St. Louis Union, of the 20th, that on Tuesday evening, during the temporary absence of Raymond Montesquieu and Count Cissac, this unfortunate man attempted the commission of suicide by swallowing about two ounces of laudanum, which he obtained from the trunk of his brother. On the return of Raymond and M. Cissac, they found Gonsalve laboring under great excitement, and pacing the room. He approached Raymond, and bidding him adieu, handed him a note, which he requested might not be opened until morning. Alarmed at the manner of his brother, Raymond broke open the paper and read, "I die this night by poison." Medical assistance was immediately procured, and with much difficulty, as Gonsalve stoutly resisted, the laudanum was extracted by means of the stomach pump. The progress of the trial was, in consequence of his continued illness, suspended on Wednesday.

BRUTAL MURDER.—We learn by the Louisville Courier, that a man by the name of Wm. Keats murdered his wife in a brutal and shocking manner, one day last week, in that city. His wife had gone out to procure some money for sewing she had done, and on her return he assailed her with an axe, in a fit of manly passion, cleaving her head open at one blow, and inflicting a terrible gash on her throat and neck at another, and severing one of her hands at a third. The woman died almost immediately. She leaves two small children. The murderer escaped.

Small Storm.
A heavy shower of rain, on Thursday evening last, was preceded, for some ten or fifteen minutes, by a shower of hail-stones. They were very large, weighing from one to two ounces, and, for a few moments fell rapidly. The wind was not very high, which caused much less damage, in the way of broken glass, &c., than otherwise must have happened.

Death of Distinguished Characters in N. Y.
The New York papers of the 21st bring us the news of the decease of two of the most noted and prominent characters of that city, and whose fame has travelled over the land far and wide. Mathew L. Davis, the biographer of Aaron Burr, but perhaps better known as the "Spy in Washington," and Old Hays, formerly the High Constable of New York, the Vidoeq of America; both died full of years on Friday week. The lives of both, written with a strict adherence to fact, would rival the most wonderful romance.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

HALIFAX, June 29.
The steamer Pacific arrived off Halifax this morning at three o'clock. She left Liverpool on the 19th inst. She was boarded 100 miles at sea by the news schooner of the associate press.

Cotton was firm at the last sales; quotations for Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, were 15,000 bales.

Flour at last quotations, was well maintained.

Corn has advanced from 1 to 2s.

Provisions are dull at previous quotations.

U. S. Stocks are firm at last quotations. Consols 95½ to 96 for account.

The commercial news is favorable. Later advices from India are unfavorable in commercial point of view. The commercial intelligence from China was not regarded as favorable. The English Ministers were defeated on the Greek question. Their resignation was hourly expected.

Case of Dr. Webster—Confession of the murder of Dr. Parkman.

Boston, June 29.

It is stated here on the best authority, that Dr. Webster has written a letter to the Governor and Council, confessing himself guilty of the murder of Dr. Parkman; that it was not a murder, and praying for a commutation of his sentence.

The letter, though lengthy, it is said, does not give the details of the fatal transaction. It will probably come up before the Council next week.

Accident at Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 29.

At twenty minutes past 2 o'clock this afternoon, the Table Rock, at the Falls, fell with a tremendous crash, which was heard for miles around.

A carriage and six persons were passing over it at the time, and they had just time to escape.

The carriage was carried away with the rock.

It is stated that the guide and several visitors were under the rock at the time of its falling.

Judge Johnston.

We cut the following just tribute of respect to the talents and capacity of our candidate for Governor, from the Albany Journal:

Judge Johnston, the present Whig Candidate for Governor of Ohio, has a history not unlike that of Ewing and Corwin. He was kept at hard work clearing up a new farm and splitting rails until his 21st year.—After that he took his place as pupil in a common school attending a session of the county Court as witness, became enamored of the law, obtained a situation in a law office, entered upon his professional career with gloomy prospects, soon acquired distinction by his eloquence, and was lately called to a seat upon the supreme bench for his learning.

Having been nominated for Governor, he has resigned his judgeship, and will electrify the people from the stump, from this time on to October. Such a man deserves success.

—This week closes the publishing of the Laws. Hereafter we shall be enabled to give a greater variety of miscellaneous matter, as our space for some time past has been limited.

Judge Johnston.

We have favorable accounts from all quarters, of the impression made upon the people by the Whig candidate for Governor. He is on a tour through the eastern part of the State.

From Washington.

The Baltimore Patriot, contains the following in regard to the settlement of the questions now before Congress:

The reports from Washington, more or less authentic, are not so favorable for an early settlement of the questions now before Congress, as they were a week ago. The hot weather has had an unfavorable effect upon some of the members, and the result is, that what seemed to be near a successful close last week, is now all in doubt. Mr. Clay, in the course of a few remarks which he made yesterday in the Senate, urging the importance of that body meeting hereafter at eleven o'clock, stated that he could not, from the appearance of things, undertake to say when the matters would be closed.

If there was any way, by which these questions could be brought before the people for decision, they would make quick work of it. They would have no one hour rules or five minute rules, to which speeches were to be limited. They would have nothing but voting. This is what is wanting in the Senate. Let them commence to vote.

—The Scioto, for a fortnight past, has indicated heavy rains above, though every thing down this way, was "as dry as a powder horn." Friend Robinson of the Kenton Republicans, discloses the cause. He says, "the windows of heaven," and the doors too, have swung upon their vast hinges, and refreshed us with copious showers, for the past ten days. * * * The wheat is doing finely, and the prospect for a heavy yield was never known to be better, though the straw will be short. * * * Such are the accounts, uniformly, from the great wheat belt of Ohio.—Scioto Gazette.

ENGLAND.—The debates in Parliament.

present but few features of general interest, beyond the fact that the ministers have been again beaten by a majority of 32.

On Tuesday, Lord Rosa moved that the House should resolve itself into committee to consider the present mode of levying the duty on home made spirits in bond. The Chancellor of Exchequer resisted, and made the motion a government question. A discussion ensued, the House divided, and the Government were thoroughly beaten—the Chancellor protesting against the resolutions. Sir George Grey has announced in the Commons that it is the intention of the Government to stop all Post offices on Sunday, and an inquiry was to take place, to see if it be not practicable to stop the mails also on the sabbath. This movement has met with no favor from the majority of the people.

A new bill to limit the sale of encumbered estates in Ireland, has been introduced and twice read in the House of Lords. The object of the bill is to exempt from sale all estates not mortgaged to a certain amount, and fixing the minimum.

FRANCE.—In the assembly the bill for suppressing clubs and the political bodies has been voted for another year. The bill for legalizing the transportation of political offenders has been passed entire as the Government presented it, excepting the clause which gave it a retrospective effect. The bill for granting pensions to the families of those killed and wounded in the affairs of February and June was rejected by a large majority. The reactionists thus obtained a signal result.

The bill granting pensions to the deserving of the working classes, when infirmities overtake them, was also passed by a full house.—The committee appointed to consider the proposed great increase in the salary of the President, have not recommended acquiescence in the demand. It is said, however, that the leaders of the majority intend voting for the bill. Notwithstanding the decision of the committee, a sharp contest is therefore expected. The Mountain is indignant at the proposal, as they look upon this as being only the first of a series of movements having for their end the legalizing a perpetual Presidency in the person of Louis Napoleon, who has affected to take great offence at the hesitation evinced by the committee.

In a recent tour through the Provinces, the President was everywhere well received. His speeches were somewhat remarkable for their appeals for popularity among the working classes. It appears that in framing the new Electoral Law, the President made a great blunder. He never intended, it is said, that the proposed changes should extend to his election as well as representatives, but it is so, and it is only now he perceives his mistake. Another project of law for letting the press by a stamp duty, at present engaging the attention of Government.

M. Thiers has left Paris to visit Louis Philippe in England. The ex-minister arrived on Thursday, and was well received by the diplomatist and statesmen of St. James. It is said that his visit has a deep political change in view; he had an interview with the President before leaving Paris. A union of the two houses of the Bourbons, is said to be the object of M. Thiers' visit to the ex-King at London.

Girardin has been elected to the Assembly from the Lower Rhine, by a large majority.

In regard to the pending difficulty with England, a well informed Paris correspondent says: "It is expected every thing will be arranged before Monday next, in order that Lord Palmerston may be able to reply victoriously, by facts, to the threatened motion of Lord Stanley."

The Globe's correspondent writes that Lord Normandy's efforts to bring the Minister of Foreign Affairs to some positive decision, had failed, although matters were and are still regarded as virtually arranged.

General Labitte's party appears to be waiting for favorable advices from Russia. It is stated, on French authority, that the Russian government has addressed a political note to the English Cabinet, repudiating the notion that British subjects living in Turkey or Naples during the late revolt, have any just claim for indemnity for the losses sustained during those disturbances.

The Russian Minister observes that the St. Petersburg Cabinet completely identifies itself with the principles which have served as the basis of the conduct of the Cabinet of Vienna.

Thursday—Paris 5s opened at 94, and closed at 93a95.

The War Budget of 1851 is less than the last by upwards of 13,000,000 francs.

The Herald publishes a letter from Cerna, of 31st ult., stating that a Moorish army commanded by two Pachas—the one white and the other black, was marching towards the frontier of Algiers with hostile intentions towards the French.

ROME.—Accounts from Rome,

state that the Pope is wholly absorbed in religious ceremonies, to the exclusion of all attention to the temporal government. The people are said to evince a very uneasy state of feeling. Nothing but the presence of foreign troops restrains popular demonstrations against the Government.

PRUSSIA.—The King of Prussia seems to be fast recovering from his wound.

THE DUCHESSE.—The several proposals of the Schleswig deputies, as a basis of negotiations, have been published, but are considered inadmissible.

Baron Neyendorff has returned to Berlin, from Warsaw, and the Emperor of Russia is said to have fully approved of all that has been done by Denmark, and united with that cabinet in the opinion that if force alone is to solve the question, its adjustment must not be protracted.

The Holsteiners have fired upon a Danish man of war, cruising off the Port Hieleghaven, the head quarters of the Danish troops in Jutland. Koldnig the Swedish general, and his troops have received orders to be in readiness to march.

The preparation for hostilities continues upon a great scale in Prussia. Still severer laws have been issued against the press. The King seems to be fast recovering from his wound. The papers lodged by Goethe with the Government have been examined and the correspondence between Goethe and his brother Schiller has been found, and will be published forthwith.

Convention.

Monday 24th.

This morning the committee took up the report of the committee on Jurisprudence. It is short—only two sections. It provides that the Legislature shall elect three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to codify the laws, &c., after the manner of doing the thing in New York; and that, so far as practicable, they should abolish all distinction between law and equity practice. The commissioners to report to the Legislature from time to time, &c.

An amendment was proposed by Mr. Taylor, that these commissioners should be elected by the people.—This failed. It was modified so that the Legislature should provide for their election.

A discussion arose on the merits of the recommendation of the committee, and was discussed till recess. Judge Peter Hitchcock urged, that as this was an experiment of a vital character, it was better to wait till New York had tried the plan, and see how it worked. That it was within the power of the Legislature at any time the people might require, to do this work, and that it should not be imposed in express terms in the constitution.

Judge Holt, who is chairman of the Jurisprudence committee, defended the report, and enforced the practicability and necessity of law reform. He dwelt at length on the nonsense and humbuggery of the John Doe and Richard Roe process in fiction. The question was further discussed, by Judge Collings and Signal Taylor in defence of the report, and by Judge Peter Hitchcock, Nash, and Leadbetter against it.

Judge Vance spoke forcibly in opposition to the scheme of the committee. Mr. Case of Licking replied, and defended the report. Judge Vance answered, enforcing his views.

Mr. Mitchell, of Knox, made a furious onslaught upon the committee and the plan. He defended the common law forms, and declared them much more simple and perspicuous than the civil law, or the reformed practice of New York.

June 25.

This morning the discussion was renewed, and remarks were made by Messrs. Collings, Ranney and Case in defence of the report, and by Mr. Mitchell in opposition. Mr. Archbold had concurred in the report, but thought it idle to expect that a new system of jurisprudence could be adopted at once. It will take years to bring any new system into operation.

Mr. Taylor spoke at length in opposition to the common law. He was of the opinion that we had got to be old enough and wise enough to make a system of our own. He wanted our glorious Buckeye State to be independent of British forms.

Judge Vance enforced his views. He had not opposed legal reform.—But he was opposed to the idea of abolishing the distinction between law and chancery.

Mr. Leadbetter was still of the opinion that the proposed reform was impracticable.

Colonel Hawkins supported the report. It was a reform that was required by the people of the State.

Mr. Manon thought the commissioners should report a system of reforms, and should not be left to determine whether they thought the thing practicable, or not.

Gen. Mason said that we are all in favor of legal reform. The difference is, that we differ about the length we go, and the way of getting at it. He defended the common law at length, and with much ability.—He commented with severity, and yet with pleasantness, upon the propensity to run after new measures,

because they are new. We are disposed to copy from New York.—Well, he was a native of New York, and was rather proud of that State. But he did not forget that Jeremiah Wilkinson flourished there; Mormonism flourished there; Abolitionism, run mad, flourished there. He did not follow these, or any of them, and he did not sympathize with this feeling of running there after legal reform.

The amendment of Mr. Taylor, making it imperative on the commission to report a system of reform, was lost, and the report was adopted, substantially as reported.

June 26.

This A. M. the committee for fixing the compensation of the Reporter and his corps reported, by allowing the Reporter eight dollars per day, and the assistants the amount that Mr. Smith had contracted to pay them; being two dollars per column.

In committee, the report of the committee on the Judiciary was taken up, and that part of it which required the State to be divided into three judicial districts, each to elect one Judge of the Supreme Court, was stricken out, and in lieu thereof, a clause inserted by which all these Judges are to be elected by all the people in common.

Mr. Sawyer moved to strike out all such Latin terms as *habeas corpus*, *procedendo*, *mandamus*, *quo warranto*, &c., from the report, and thereupon a very amusing and learned discussion arose. In rendering the terms into good Saxon English, Mr. McCormick bored Sawyer rather deep. For instance, he proposed that, instead of saying the writ of *mandamus*, we should say, the writ of "do it, d—n you," &c. The amendment of Mr. Sawyer failed. After some discussion upon the district and county court system, the Convention adjourned.

June 27.

The county court system is now the subject of debate. The opponents of the report object that the county court is stripped of its importance, and the important business is taken away to two or three points in each circuit. The opponents of the report say that the plan will take business away from the several counties and take it to distant places for final adjudication, that will be inconvenient and expensive to lawyers and clients. It is contended that there should be a supreme court held in each county, once or twice a year, where appealed cases are to be disposed of, in the county where they originate.

To our mind there is force in the objection. We have not examined the proposed system in detail, and have formed no opinion about the subject. The report is undergoing a thorough sifting, and its friends are able, and distinguished. Judge Kenyon, the chairman, entered into its defence this morning. Judge Swan, Mr. Stanbery, Mr. Nash, &c., have advocated the system of the committee. Mr. Clark and Mr. Ranney have opposed it. Mr. Ranney, as a member of the committee, has submitted a minority report, embracing a whole system, and this forenoon he entered into a minute and very able examination of the objections to the report, and advocacy of his plan.—We have not heard him speak more to the point or with more force of argument. After he concluded his remarks the Convention took a recess.

June 28.

The discussion on the district and county court feature of the judiciary report was continued. Some voting in the committee indicated that there would be some change in this part of the report.

June 29.

The discussion was continued without any definite action.

The discussion, yesterday and today, has assumed rather two much of a personal character. The truth is beginning to be manifest, that the ultra radicalism of Robertson and his coopers in red republicanism, finds no sympathy and support in the reflecting and discreet men of that party. It is a very different affair, to get a resolution through an 8th of January Convention of the most ultra stamp, and to get the same thing through the Constitutional Convention, where men act under the solemnity of an oath, and the heavy responsibility they are under to their constituents, to posterity, and to their own reputations. This is being understood. Some men are just beginning to open their eyes to this great truth. The lesson is fraught with practical wisdom, and may work important results.

Meanwhile, eight weeks have passed away, and though much has been said, and something has been done. We begin to doubt whether the people will have a chance to vote for or against a new constitution this year.

We take the above account of the proceedings from the State Journal.

—Wm. Phillips.—It will be seen by referring to our advertising columns, that this fine light draught boat is now plying regularly between Cincinnati and Charleston, Va., she having taken the place of the Hermann, during the low stage of the river.

The Census Law—Important to the People—Let them be Prepared.

As numerous questions will be propounded to every citizen on an early day, by those appointed to take the census, we deem it important that these questions should be known in advance, that the people of our country may hold themselves in readiness to answer them. This is the more necessary, because a refusal or failure to answer forfeits to the delinquent thirty dollars, to be "used for and recovered in an action of debt by the assistant [marshal] to the use of the United States."

The following are the items of information necessary to be given:

OF PERSONS.

Name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1850, was in your family; profession, occupation, or trade, of each male person over fifteen years of age; place of birth—naming the state, territory or country; whether deaf, dumb, or blind, insane, idiotic, pauper or convict; whether white, black or mulatto; whether married within the year; whether attended school within the year; persons over twenty years of age who cannot read and write; and the value of real estate owned by each individual.

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

How many acres of land improved and unimproved; cash value of farm; value of farming implements and machinery; number and value of horses, mules, asses, working oxen, milch cows and other cattle, sheep, and swine; amount and value produced during the year ending June 1, 1850, of animals slaughtered, wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, tobacco, wool, beans and peas, buckwheat, barley, Irish and sweet potatoes, orchard products, wine, market garden produce, butter, cheese, hay, cloverseed, other grass seeds, hops, dew-rotted hemp, water rotted hemp, flax, flaxseed, silk cocoons, maple sugar, molasses, honey and beeswax.

INDUSTRIAL.

Name of business, manufacture, or product; capital invested in real and personal estate; in business; quantity, kind, and value of raw materials used, including fuel; kind of motive power, structure, or resource; average number of male and female hands employed; average monthly cost of male and female labor, respectively; quantity, kind and value of animal product.

COST OF LABOR.

Average wages to farm hand per month, hired by the year and boarded; average wages of a day laborer with and without board; average payment to a carpenter per day, without board; average wages to a female domestic per week, with board; average price of board to a laboring man per week.

OF DEATHS.

Name, age, and sex, of every person who died during the year ending the first of June, 1850, whose usual place of abode, at the time of his death, was in your family; whether white, black, or mulatto; married or widowed; place of birth—naming state, territory or country; the month in which the person died; profession, occupation or trade; disease or cause of death.

—In making out the above list from the schedules annexed to the law, we have only omitted such articles and matters as refer to slaves and slave labor, and therefore, flatter ourselves that, by proper attention to and use of the foregoing, our friends will experience little or no inconvenience. We trust they will do so, and thus avoid the payment of the thirty dollars penalty which failure or refusal will take from them.

Newark Gazette.

Another Hurricane on the Plains.

From Mr. J. T. Hughes, who reached this city yesterday in the steamer Robert Fulton, we learn that Robert Smith and Wm. O. Adinger, in advance of a company of twenty others, arrived at Independence on the 16th inst., from Santa Fe. The company left the village of Moro, 75 miles east of Santa Fe, on the 19th of May. The day after they arrived at a place called Wagon Mound, where they found the dead bodies of ten American citizens, who had been murdered, as is supposed, on or about the 7th of the same month, by the Apache Indians. The massacre was committed near the highway, and, from indications, in open day. Two of the men were shot in the wagon, and one or more of the mules in the harness. The train consisted of one wagon, a number of mules and ten men—not one of whom was left. Smith's company gathered up the fragments of the mail and carried it back to Vegas; and at that place Col. Alexander furnished the company with an escort of twenty dragoons, who returned to the scene of the disaster, and buried the dead. The escort then accompanied Smith and his company as far as the Upper Cimarron, and from thence started back to Vegas. The names of the unfortunate men thus murdered, were ascertained to be—Thomas W. Flournoy, merchant of Lexington, Mo.; Benj. Shaw, merchant of Santa Fe; Frank Henrickson, James Clay, John Williams, John Duty, Moses Goldstein, John Freeman, —Brenton, and a German teamster name unknown. St. Louis Republican, 21st.